

Messrs. H. C. Beatty and "Tim" O'Halloran are the two nominees from Arts. "Tim" O'Halloran is known as McPhail, Shannon; halves, Yeo, Pierce forwards, Hunter, Brown, Twinnerrow Bell-Irving, Ripley, Murray, Levick Miller, Des Brisay, Ross.

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The selection of W. S. Langford, Trinity, as referee of the Harvard-Yale game this fall is another tribute to his splendid work in the big contests he has handled in the past.

For the first time in many years the public schools have managed to squeeze in ahead of the private schools in furnishing members to the Harvard Freshman class. A census of the students entering this fall showed that 288 came from public schools, and 276 from private institutions.

TUITION FEES

RAISED AT YALE

Will Go Into Effect in 1914

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.—At the fall corporation meeting yesterday the tuition of Yale College was raised from \$155 to \$160 a year and in Sheffield from \$150 to \$180 a year. This will go into effect with the classes that enter in 1914.

Yale received a gift of \$50,000 dollars for scholarships from M. R. Pine, of Ansonia, Conn.

NEW YORK STUDENTS OUST FACULTY ORGAN

Protest Against "The Colonade," an Independent Publication

The students of New York University rose in their wrath one afternoon recently and threw out of the university "The Colonade," a college magazine which had the temerity to set itself up as an independent publication. They will burn all the copies of it they can find. "The Colonade" used to be published by the Andiron Club under the auspices of the university and owed its growth largely to the patronage of students. It was one of the required books in the Freshman English course. The students resolved that its withdrawal forfeited all further claim on the interest of the university and protested against the enforcement of its use by the faculty.

MICHIGAN CLASSES "WEE HOUR" DANCES

Various Years Vote Against Recent Ban Placed on Dances at Ann Arbor

Ann Arbor, Nov. 21.—Class dances at the University of Michigan may not fall under the ban of those dances which are to cease at midnight. Class presidents of the various departments, interviewed last night, say that the prevailing spirit among the class members seems to favor a continuation of the present regime.

Recent agitation on the part of the non-athletic committee, to advance a moral uplift among the student body, seems to have collapsed before the committee, formed to report on the matter has been appointed.

Campus societies, when questioned, were decidedly in favor of retaining their traditional dances, with little consideration for the classes. The classes yesterday made their stand clear; they also want their respective dances.

There is to be a meeting of the student committee with the non-athletic committee to act officially on the matter. The meeting will be called by Professor A. H. Lloyd in the near future.

FROM "A BOY'S POEM."

I and my cousins started in the morn To wander o'er the mountain and the moors.

How different from the hot and stony streets! The dark red springy turf was 'neath our feet.

The boundless sky; a perfect summer day. We walked 'mid unaccustomed sights and sounds;

Fair apparitions of the elements That lived a moment on the air, then passed.

To the eternal world of memory. O'er rude unthrifty wastes we held our way.

Where never lark rose upward with a song. Where no flower lit the marsh; the only sights

The passage of a cloud—a thin blue smoke. Far on the idle heath—now caught, now lost.

The pink road wavering to the distant sky. At noon we rested near a mighty hill.

That from our morning hut slept far away. Azure and soft as air. . . . We toiled at dead of night.

Through a deep glen, the while the lonely stars Trembled above the ridges of the hills;

And in the utter hush the ear was filled With low sweet voices of a thousand streams.

Some near, some far remote—faint trickling sounds That dwelt in the great solitude of night.

Upon the edge of silence. —Alexander Smith.

"What color eyes d'ye like best, Billy?"

"Gee! I dunno. What color are yours supposed to be?"

Mother—Don't cry dear. Which one of the twins hit you?"

Dear—The one with the black eye.

London Lancet says breakfast is an unnecessary meal. What would life be with only the necessary things left in?

"Is the Toronto drinking water good?"

"Don't ask me. I never tried any."

THINGS THEATRICAL

THE OPERA AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

The repertoire of the National Grand Opera Company for next week will be as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "Samson et Dalila"; Wednesday, "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Thursday, "Segreto de Suzanna"; Thursday, "Herodiade"; Friday, "La Gioconda"; and Saturday evening, "Thais."

The symphony concert will take place on Saturday afternoon instead of on Wednesday afternoon as heretofore.

M. Leon Laffitte, the famous tenor who contributed so much to the success of last year's opera, will be heard on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

"THE GLAD EYE."

The great London comedy success, "The Glad Eye," which is to be with us Monday, Nov. 24, presented by an all-star British company, specially organized for the transcontinental tour, is described as a "screamer." It is a perfect cure for the "hump" and the "blues," and that terrible "all-gone" feeling; so prepare to unpack

your laughter box.

It is the tale of an innocent little deception perpetrated by a couple of husbands to get away from the loneliness of the country for a spell in Paris. They are supposed to be balloonists of some pretensions, and the mythical "Zebra" forms the excuse for these happy little jaunts. The wife of one of them is suspicious, and her punishment of her recalcitrant husband takes the form of accumulating dressmakers bills, etc. On the occasion of which the play deals, they get involved in terrible difficulties, and try to lie it out, which only involves them further in the maze of intrigue. It is the vain efforts of the precious pair of humbugs to wriggle out of their difficulties that form the pith of the comedy.

The play has been one of the biggest laughter makers ever known in Europe, having run at the Globe, Apollo and Strand Theatres, London, for over fifteen months. The company brings with it all the beautiful scenery, furniture, appointments and dresses, equipped for the big tour, and exactly as appointed in London.

DR. GEDDES GAVE LECTURE BEFORE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Musical Numbers a Feature—Nominations for Students' Council

At the meeting of the Medical Society, last evening, a large and enthusiastic audience listened to Prof. Geddes' discussion on causes and development of intestinal stasis. Dr. Geddes needed no introduction, as he was well remembered on account of his introductory dictum at the first of the year, when he pointed out the necessity of efficiency among military officers, the lack of which is so often brought out by actual service in the field. He advised everyone, particularly the under-classes, to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the University officers' training corps.

His advice was based on actual experience, as he was through the South African campaign. Beginning his discourse of the evening, Dr. Geddes first expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity of airing his views, to obtain material for which he has spent a good deal of time and effort.

T. J. Auley, '14, and H. A. Wright,

'14, moved and seconded a vote of thanks. This was extended in the usual manner and the applause was deafening and extended many minutes. Dr. Geddes withdrew, leaving behind a much gratified audience, who were pleased with his discourse, his apt illustrations, the lantern slides and anatomical specimens, all of which contributed to make what was one of the best received lectures this year.

The meeting was now continued in the assembly room, where Wulf and Renaud gave musical selections and nominations were received for Students' Council representatives. A report was given by Albert Couillard, '14, the president of the Laval Medical dinner, and Bain, '14, of the Queen's dinner. Both representatives expressed themselves as having had a good time and been royally entertained. The meeting ended with the usual discussion of a case report, on which several diagnosis were made.

INDIVIDUAL SOUVENIRS OF SEASON MUST BE PRESENTED MCGILL TEAM

(Continued from page 1.)
The sum desired is small when many enter the contribution. And to show their appreciation of the project, every student should contribute something. We will gladly receive anything that is not less than a silver piece, or a bank or government note.

The graduates who were at the University when the Red and White rugby team seemed not so lucky, will be glad to remember those who have at length brought the leadership in athletics to McGill. Those who attended when their Alma Mater brought home a championship, will feel glad the list of McGill honors has been added to.

Anything, great or small, which students will contribute must be placed in the Daily box in the west cloakroom at the Union, or brought downstairs to the Daily office.

We wish to emphasize again that the size of the contributions matters not so much as the number. We have little doubt of the success of the scheme, but wish to make sure that both students and grads. own a large interest in the presentation to be made Wednesday night.

This is going to be only a single day, twenty-four hour campaign. If sufficient interest is not taken in the movement to make it a success in a few hours, it will not be worth while to prolong it into days. The sum wanted is too small, and prodded generosity we do not seek.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a demagogue?" "A demagogue, my son, is a man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm at sea."

"What are you laughing at, my dear?" asked Mrs. Jones of her husband, who was chuckling over his morning paper. "Something I saw here," he replied, "but it's hardly funny enough for two."

A SMILE OR TWO.

"Yes, I consider my life a failure." "O Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?" "I spend all my time making money enough to buy good food and clothes and the food disagrees with me and my clothes don't fit."

Correspondence

Editor McGill Daily:

Dear Sir,—I notice that in a report of Thursday's Students' Council meeting the following statements appear: "The members also wanted it known that they had offered the expenses of one man to the Toronto game, and had not, as was previously stated, refused expenses. This was done with an eye to the policy of cutting down expenses as much as possible."

These statements refer to the incident which precipitated my resignation as editor-in-chief of the "Daily" and, although I had much rather that the matter had been dropped, since it has been again brought to the attention of the students, a full explanation of the circumstances might just as well be given.

In the first statement, which I have quoted above, it is said that the Council had offered the expenses of one man, and had not refused expenses. Now, as far as I was concerned, the expenses of one man were not offered at all. I put in a requisition for the expenses of two men, and this was refused. Upon inquiry I was told that if I cared to change my decision as to the necessity of having two men cover the game and put in another request for half the sum, it would probably be granted. This meant that the Council had decided for me, that only one man would be necessary, and that they were running the paper and not I. Now an editor is not an editor in the full sense of the word unless he is at least allowed to decide on the system of gathering news and the disposition of the reporters. By their action the Council showed that they were not prepared to allow this authority to rest with me, and added insult to injury by neglecting to consult with me before taking any such drastic step. Consequently, I resigned.

The fact that two members of the staff paid their own way to Toronto and reported the game, was of minor importance. All but two of the editorial staff had worked hard and faithfully since the first issue of the paper, without receiving any remuneration and without desiring any. In fact three editors refused to consider the acceptance of money at all. When, therefore, it was merely a question of paying a few dollars out of their pockets in order to obtain a good account of the Toronto game, the two members of the staff who did go up, were quite willing to pay their own expenses. It was a small matter compared to the amount of time and energy that they had already put into their work on the "Daily." What led to my resignation was simply the conflict in opinion between myself and the Council.

Now, as for the last statement which I quoted in the opening paragraph of this letter, regarding the policy of cutting down expenses, I have very little to say except that I am heartily in accord with it. For this reason I came to an understanding with the Council at the time of my appointment, by which I was not to receive any remuneration for my services, although this salary had been paid to the editor-in-chief the year before. When it came to a question of obtaining a first-class report of the most important event of the whole college year, however, it was my opinion that the paper should not be sacrificed for the sake of fifteen or twenty dollars, especially as a large profit on the "Daily" was expected at the end of the year.

Trusting that this letter will shed some light on the "Daily" situation, and thanking you for your space, I am, yours truly,

ALLEN OLIVER.

Editor, McGill Daily:

Dear Sir,—I would like, through the columns of the Daily, to ask a few questions and to make some suggestions which may prove of practical value.

At the general meeting of the Students' Society held last spring a motion was proposed that the editor of the Daily should be present at all Council meetings and report them for the paper. This was opposed by every member of the present Council, and the motion was lost by a small margin. The members of the Council made definite and positive assurances that full publicity would be given to all the actions of the Council and that one of their members would report the meetings very fully. It was this assurance that induced many of those present to vote against the motion.

Since the opening of the session reports of every meeting of the Council have appeared in the Daily, although in one instance the report telephoned down at a late hour was so meagre that the editor refused to publish it at all. This week the report gives the essence of all the business that was transacted, but I do not think that it was reports of this kind that the students expected would be forthcoming when they agreed to allow the continued private meetings of the Council. It seems ridiculous that the complete business of the meetings of such comparatively small societies as the Harrier Club or the Political Economy Club should be reported in full, while the meetings of the Students' Council, the most important body at McGill, should be written up in such a haphazard fashion. I think that the majority of students would like to see almost a verbatim report of the meetings. It is important that we should know what motions were proposed and by whom, whether or not they were carried, and what each man's opinions were on the subject. Surely no man would express at a Council meeting views that he would be ashamed to have put before the whole student body.

I think that for years there has been altogether too much secrecy about the Council, and too much of the feeling that they are a body quite above the intelligence of the average student. What would people think of the Montreal City Council if no reporters were allowed at the meetings? Such an attitude certainly would not inspire confidence on the part of the voters. When a man came up for re-election we would know nothing of his views or of his conduct of the affairs of the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

His Majesty's Theatre NATIONAL OPERA CO. OF CANADA

MAX RABINOFF, Managing Director.

Today at 2, Double Bill, CAVALIERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Villani, Claessens, MM. Gaudenzi, Maitedo, Cond. Jacchia; and IL SEGRETO DI SUZANNA. Mme. de Philippe, M. de Ferran, Cond. Spirese.

Today at 7.45, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Cassuto, Claessens, Oltzka, MM. Farnio, Segura-Tallien, Martino, Grand Corps de Ballet, Premiere, Mme. Gimore, Cond. Jacchia.

Prices for Opera, 50c. to \$2.00; Concerts, 25c. to \$2.00. Streetway Piano used, furnished by C. W. Lindsay Co.

PRINCESS

Mat. Sat.

"BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS."

with Molly Pearson as Bunty.

Prices: Evens, and Sat. Mat. 25c. to \$1.50.

Next Week: Mat. Wed. and Sat.

"THE GLAD EYE"

The funniest play with memory.

Prices: Evens, and Sat. Mat. 25c. to \$1.50.

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Monday

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4 NIGHTS Nov. 24, 25, 26, 27

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Artiste, in

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Three Days Beginning Monday

"Checkers"

Great Race-Track Play.

3 Reels. 6 Parts. 250 Scenes.

The same situation applies at McGill.

There were some things which undoubtedly were discussed at Thursday's meeting of the Council, and which were unfortunately omitted in the carefully written report of the meeting.

I would like to ask the Council the following questions, which I think in fairness to the students should be answered in the Daily.

1. What was the attitude of the Council toward Mr. Oliver's resignation and who were the proposers of its acceptance?

2. What discussion was there as to the future status of Mr. Oliver on the staff of the Daily?

3. What are to be the salaries of the new editors?

4. To what extent are Messrs. Scott and Henry responsible to the Council?

5. Who is in ultimate control of the editorial policy of the Daily under the new arrangement?

6. Why is there no "Business Manager" of the paper, and when was the office abolished?

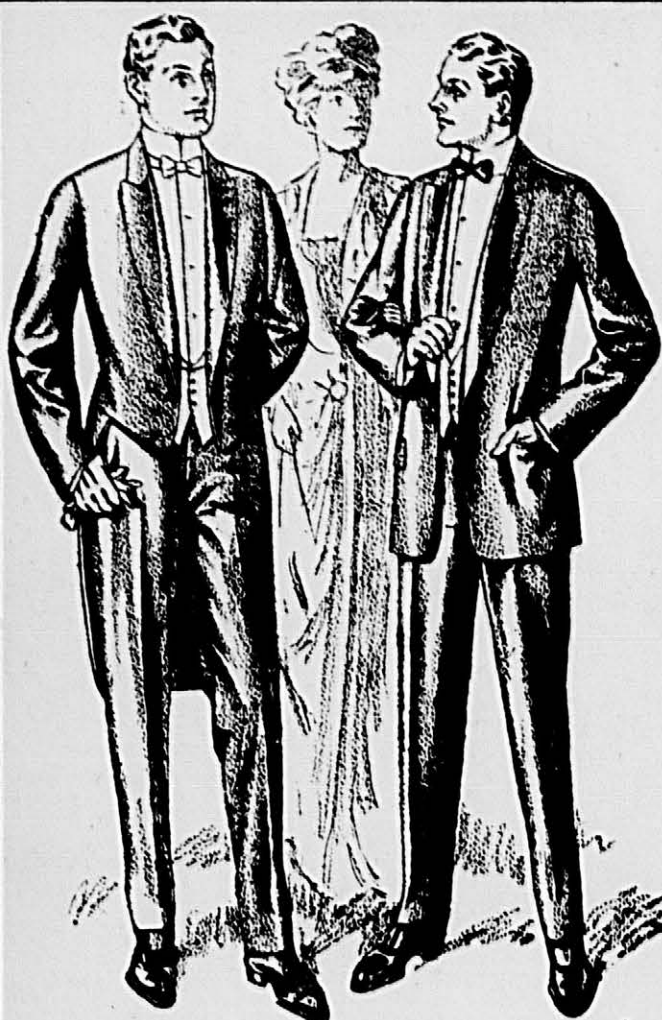
I think, Mr. Editor, that all these are fair questions, and in justice to the students of McGill, demand fair answers. Very truly yours,

HAROLD E. GRIFFITH.

Students

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Do not fail to mention you are from McGill—identify your purchases with the advertisements whenever possible.



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November 28th

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Dube, Limited, 463 St. Catherine St. W.
A. A. Roy, 469 St. Catherine St. E.

STUDENTS

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If so, why don't you come to a Barber Shop where you are sure to find everything in the most sanitary condition?

Don't let any Barber cut your hair, but come to a BARBER SHOP OF QUALITY and enjoy a "real" Hair Cut, Shave, Massage, or Shampoo, by masters of the Art—you will then become a permanent patron of my establishment.

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(10 Years with The Corona Hotel Barber Shop.)

GOOD PROGRAMME ARRANGED FOR GYM. THIS AFTERNOON

Men to be Given a Change—Preparations on for McGill Indoor Meet Next Month

Quite a programme of events has been arranged to take place during the regular gymnasium class period this afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. on Drummond street, commencing at 5.15 p.m. sharp. This innovation has been inaugurated to give the men a chance to prepare for the McGill Indoor meet to be held on Dec. 13th.

Two special squads will be formed. All men wishing to practice this sport will be placed under the care of R. W. Hovey, captain of the track team, while W. C. Lowry will instruct those entering the broad jumps. Both these squads will work out in the small gymnasium for the first part of the hour.

The latter half of the period will

be devoted to Inter-Faculty and Inter-Year competitions in basketball, Volley Ball and track work.

A team picked from the third and fourth years in Arts will meet a combine chosen from the third, fourth and fifth year Medicine students at basketball, while the two freshmen years in Medicine will be matched against the Science freshmen and sophs. in a game of Volley Ball.

On the track a series of relays will be run between the remaining years, the freshmen and sophomores in Arts, and the Juniors and seniors in Science. Smith and Lesson will have charge of the basketball matches, while Andrews, Lowry, and Des Brisay will look after the Volley Ball. Hovey and Sanders will keep the relay races going snappily.

IMPORTANT STRUGGLE FOR CLASS SUPREMACY

Arts '16 and Med. '17 Will Meet At Noon To-day on Gridiron

To-morrow there takes place upon the campus a titanic and fierce struggle for the honors in football for the Wood Cup. Arts '16 and Medicine '17 are the participants, and the rivalry being keen those who trouble to be on hand at noon should see a great struggle. Both captains seem very confident, but are working hard to support their theories. "Monty" is coaching Medicine, so they have the advantage of skilled coaching, whereas Arts are not employing outside coaches. Hibbard says he can beat them without the coaches.

Line up: Meds. '17—flying wing, MacDonald; quarter, Whitley; halves, Renaud, J. S. Brown, Matthews; scrimmage, Murtogh, Swanecky, MacGregor; wings, Barr, Church, Parsons, Tinning, MacGregor, Hooper.

Arts '16—flying wing, Williamson; quarter, Brooks; halves, Hibbard, Fieck and Parkinson; scrimmage, Wirry, Hutchinson, MacFarlane; wings, Barrett, Ross, Morrison, Donald, Mackenzie, Harold.

Referees—Montgomery and Abbott.

About 300 undergraduates attended a college meeting at Williams to discuss the matter of a professional coach for the Williams baseball team. Capt. Ainslie presented a motion that professional coaching in baseball be done away with entirely, which was defeated by a margin of 30 votes.

ARCHITECTURAL JUNIORS DEFEATED COMBINED YEARS

Junior Combination Too Formidable for Combined Seniors, Sophs and Freshmen

At a well-attended match yesterday afternoon the Junior Architects succeeded in defeating the combined Seniors, Sophs and Freshmen by a score of 11-7.

Wickson, for the Juniors, played a sterling game and held the team well together.

As both Forbes and Wickson were in good condition, they were able to put more consistent "pep" into the play than the rest of the men who were out of condition and consequently not able to keep up the pace at which the game started.

J. Todd, captain of the combined years, played an excellent tackling game, and would have been a veritable tower of strength had he been carrying more weight.

Hyde, Senior, playing half-back, played a fine game; his kicking was well timed, giving his wings time to get down, also his running back after punts was worthy of notice. He out-kicked Laing.

Lawson, Senior, half-back, was quite brilliant and played a similar game to Hyde.

Wilson, Freshman quarter, got his signals off well and showed lots of discretion in his runs.

Norm Forbes, Junior, made most of the gains for his team and showed surprising speed in his runs; he made one of the touches for his team, but was grabbed by Todd for a rouge in the second half.

Hutchison, Soph, did some noteworthy line plunging and having lots

of weight, smashed the Junior line several times for eight or ten yards.

The combine won the toss and took the south end of the field to start with.

Four 12-minute quarters were played. The combine held the Juniors for three downs on the three-yard line. Considering that the combine was hopelessly outwitted, it is surprising that the Juniors' score was not considerably higher.

The combine scored in the first five minutes of play, but failed to convert to the slippery condition of the field.

The line-up was as follows:

—Juniors—
Flying wing—Laing.
Outside wing—Pearsons, D. S. Forbes.
Middle wings—Lindsay, Robertson.
Inside wings—Bouthillier, Feuster.
Scrimmage—Fyon, Moulton, Henson.
Quarter—Wickson (capt.).
Halves—N. B. Forbes, Scott.
—Combines—
Flying wing—J. Todd.
Halves—Lawson, Hyde, Thompson.
Quarter—Wilson.
Scrimmage—Fopham, Pick, Little.
Right wings—Hutchison, Chipman, Hunter.
Left wings—Robertson, Marotte, Booth.
Referee, Dave Williamson; time-keeper, Professor Ludlow; linesmen, D. H. McLennan, "Pep" Paisley.

The game started about 3.30 and finished just as the light was beginning to fall.

Round About the College

The Union executive had their photo taken at Rice's last night.

Science men will not know where they're going this afternoon till they get there.

The Junior Year football team winners of the Wood Cup had their photo taken last night at Rice's.

To-day is the last day in which to hand in applications for the vacant room at Strathcona Hall.

The Y.W.C.A. sale at the R.V.C. is this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Pennants, posters and candles will be on sale.

A little initiative was all that was necessary to start the ball rolling to procure souvenirs for McGill's football heroes.

No doubt there will be a number of amusing incidents at the Y. W. C. A. sale this afternoon. Bargains will not be a feature.

Calves' brains are a feature at the Presbyterian College. They appeared on the breakfast table yesterday morning.

To-day is the date set apart for the clash between Arts '16 and Med. '17. Hot teams are champions of their faculty. The game will commence at noon.

"Corky" requests that those who at present have lockers under the stand should please remove their suits as soon as possible as he wants to make his report to the Track Club.

The Intercollegiate and Birkett Cup teams are to have their pictures taken on Monday at one o'clock. Members of these teams are requested to be on hand at that hour with rifles at Rice's.

It is to be regretted that an epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out among the students at St. Anne's. This will prevent the Macdonald College Soccer team from playing the McGill aggregation this afternoon.

YALE STADIUM WILL BE LARGEST IN WORLD

Half-mile in Circumference and Will Accommodate 60,000

The base of Yale's great stadium is gradually assuming natural proportions and in a week the thirty entrance tunnels will have been built. The structure when completed will be the largest coliseum in the world, and will be capable of seating sixty-seven thousand persons. It is expected that the work will be completed in time for the Harvard game next year. Thousands who apply for tickets are turned down every fall, but with the completion of the "Bowl," as the stadium is termed in New Haven, everybody will have a chance to see the big games of the season.

The bowl, which is of Greek design, will be nearly a thousand feet in length and 750 feet wide. It will be a half-mile around at the top, on which there is to be a walk fifteen feet wide. This walk will accommodate 6000 persons, who might desire to exercise between the halves.

The tunnels, each seven feet wide and eight feet high, are being so constructed as to allow the daylight to enter. On a dark day, however, the tunnels will be electrically lighted. Each will accommodate 2,000 persons at a time.

The structure will stand about thirty feet above the ground level and the playing surface will be eighteen or twenty feet below this level. The dirt and loam taken from within this bowl will be used in building the outer wall. As the work is six weeks behind the contract time the men and machinery are being rushed day and night.

Arrangements for draining the field have been completed and sewers have been laid underground to carry the water into the West River, half a mile east.

More than 50,000 bags of cement have been used to date in the construction of the tunnels alone. These figures portray only a vague idea of the proportions of the bowl, and the price will run well into seven figures. Over sixty-two thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and additional sums are coming in daily. A committee of twenty-one men is in charge of procuring the funds, and a very satisfactory financial plan has been devised. A ticket privilege contract has been approved by the Yale corporation, at the suggestion of the committee, under which those subscribing have the right to apply for tickets and being assured seats in the reserved section. A subscription of \$1,000 or more secures the right to purchase tickets, not exceeding ten in number, which shall be together; \$700 secures the same right for eight tickets, \$600 for seven tickets, and so on.

Principal Peterson has been spending a few days in New York. He returns today.

FRESHIES AND SOPHS IN EXCITING FIGHT

Medical Picture Delayed by Unexpected Deluge — Many Late For Lecture

The new Medical Building was the scene of considerable excitement yesterday morning. It seems that the Freshmen, who were desirous of having a group photograph taken, had assembled and were calmly awaiting for the ordeal, when along came the Sophomores and tried to do some damage.

The Sophomores resorted to the expedient of pouring down pails of water from on high and hurling sarcastic remarks from below. Owing to the fact that the Sophomores had a vantage point on the stairs the Freshmen were unable to dislodge them. The Sophomores swept down like Vikings and after an encounter, grueling in the extreme, were able to carry the struggling, twisting, obstinate mass of Freshmen before them. By this time, owing to the deluge of water, the marble stairs and floors had become treacherously slippery. This made the struggle all the wilder.

When the Sophs gave their yell, the Freshies tried to out-call them, but in vain. The second year men, under "Fat" Church, their husky yell leader, were able to strike a higher note.

As the bedraggled Sophs wended their way down the avenue to a deferred Chemistry lecture, Monty was heard to exclaim, "Well, fellows, they've got the punch."

AERONAUTICS COURSE BEGINS AT MICHIGAN

Part of Time Will Be Spent on Flying Machine and Part in Laboratory Work

Ann Arbor, Oct. 21.—The first class in aeronautics will meet to-morrow afternoon at 1.00 o'clock. Commencing this week Aero Club meetings will be held every Saturday afternoon and they will be conducted as a regular course in the study of aviation. W. B. Kopfer, '15E, has prepared a series of lectures from a book written by a prominent French authority, and he will have charge of these meetings, formulating a course from the French text. Part of the time will be spent in discussing flying machines, and certain hours will be used in experimenting in the laboratory.

A member of the engineering faculty will be present at all of the discussions, as final authority on any question in dispute. This course is not authorized, and those taking it will receive no credit, but they will be better prepared to take up the work if a course is offered next year.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED :

- CANADA**
1085. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock.
NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA
1165. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
QUEBEC
1184. Memoir No. 25. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Drescher.
ONTARIO
1160. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and Adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
1161. Memoir No. 32. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
NORTH WEST PROVINCES
1204. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
1220. Memoir No. 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1175. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LaRoc.
YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
1228. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED :

- CANADA**
1042. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
1277. Map 91A. Geological map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
NOVA SCOTIA
1133. Map 12A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1298. Map 53A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
NEW BRUNSWICK
1181. Map 35A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N.B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
QUEBEC
1178. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake. Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
ONTARIO
750. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil, Quebec and Carleton, Russell, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1241. Map 61A. Advance geological copy of map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
ALBERTA
1132. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1260-1275. Maps 71A-90A. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and topography of the International Boundary between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour interval 100 feet.
1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
1089. Map 9A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winisk Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.
NOTE—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.

ANOTHER PRACTICE FOR POLO PLAYERS

A Meeting of the Executive Will Be Held Afterwards

Although repeated requests have been made for better turn-outs at the polo practices, they have evidently been of no avail, as the men have not showed up, and a team cannot possibly get any combination without preliminary work. It seems a pity, with all the facilities offered, that a better showing has not been made. There is to be another practice in the Central Y.M.C.A. tank this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when as many members of the McGill Swimming Club as can be present are requested to turn out. There will be a meeting of the Executive after the practice to discuss the situation, and consider the advisability of entering a team in the Canadian Indoor Swimming Championship to be held at the M.A.A.A. on December 12th and 13th.

LACK OF INTEREST IN POOL TOURNEY

Entries Are Coming in Very Slowly

The entry lists for the annual pool tournament held in the Union have been up for several days but so far very few names have been put on. It is the aim of those in charge to pull off this tournament during the first week in December, so as to leave plenty of time for the annual English billiard tournament, which is also held before the examinations. The pool tournament is the second one to be held in the Union and last year was an unqualified success. Last year there was a very large entry list and the handicaps which were set by "Skeeziks" gave every competitor an equal chance.

The lists so far show that very little interest is being shown and this is rather disappointing to those in charge. It is hoped that the men who are showing such reticence in entering will put up their names as the nearer they do the easier it will make the work for those in charge of the tournament.

LAST SOCCER MATCH TO BE HELD TO-DAY

M.A.A.A. and McGill Will Meet This Afternoon at 2.30 O'clock

Owing to the outbreak of scarlatina at Macdonald College and the consequent confinement of the students, the soccer team representing it will not be able to figure on the local campus this afternoon. At a late hour last night it was ascertained that an exhibition game with the M.A.A.A. would be played in its stead. No line up of the M.A.A.A. could be obtained. The McGill team will be picked from MacDairmid, Hale, Johnson, Newson, Henton, Scheith, McVitie, Williams, Bot (captain), MacPherson and Swanecki. The game will start at 2.30 o'clock. This is the last match of the season and a large attendance is expected. The campus is a little muddy, but this is not likely to hinder the competitors very much.

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PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY'S INTERCOLLEGIATE RACE

Fourteen Institutions to be Represented in Annual Cross-Country Event

What promises to be the greatest intercollegiate cross-country race ever held under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will be held to-morrow over the national course at Van Cortlandt Park, New York. So far two hundred and eight entries have been received representing fourteen different institutions.

From the comparative scores that have been made so far this season and the records of the individual men there is every indication that the race will be probably the most closely contested of any that have ever been held. The four teams that lead the others in the records made so far this season are those of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Princeton. In the first meet of the season Cornell was defeated by Harvard, last year's champions, by the close score of 56 to 55, but two weeks later the Ithacans defeated the fast Penn team by a wide margin, the latter having decisively scored victories over the Carlisle Indians and the Columbia team. Their defeat by Harvard was evidently due to the fact that the Cornell team is made up for the most part of inexperienced men and they had not as yet struck their stride. Yale has been defeated by Princeton and has defeated Harvard, while Princeton has also added to her victories a decisive score against Columbia.

Probably the best runner in the league is Hoffmeier, a Cornell Sophomore, who in the race with Harvard led Captain Boyd, of Harvard, home by a margin of three-quarters of a minute. Coach Jack Mookley, moreover, has other reliable men in J. B. Ward and J. H. McCordick. Up at Cambridge a good quartet is found in Boyd, McClure, Southworth and Stone, and Yale will depend for the next part upon the performances of Clark, Stafford, Burt and Young. At Dartmouth, Mareau, the crack distance man, will evidently do the best running for the Green, and Brown will have Cook, Nash and Langley.

The Princeton cross-country team is probably the best that has ever represented the University. The present team is the result of a careful policy towards the future which has been pursued for the past three years. Although from comparative times a Princeton man is not likely to be the first to break the tape, still with a quartet of steady men as Captain D. S. Morrison, 1915, A. Hunter, 1916, M. Hayes, 1915, and H. H. Barnett, 1916, Princeton has about the best chance of any other of the teams to score the lowest number of points.

Medicine '17 Watch Fobs, \$1.30 Each

BTBKS

PHILLIPS SQUARE

SCIENCE MEN ARE NOT TO READ THIS ARTICLE

Reasons Will Appear in Monday's Issue for this Request

To begin with, the following story is but a confirmation of the rumor now going around about a certain club visiting a certain—can it be said, a factory?—or probably a dispensary—this afternoon.

All indications point towards an unparalleled gathering of artists at the Union about 2 p.m. with membership cards in their hands, for it has been stated that only those showing the recognized credentials will be permitted to avail themselves of the splendid opportunity to become a recognized connoisseur.

For the benefit of those who have so far not joined the Railway Club, a limited number of tickets have been left with Harry Grimsdale and can be had on application. Also, they may be obtained from the club officials at the Union just before the trip starts. As the brewery is at the head of St. Lawrence Main, near the Mile End Station of the C.P.R., it won't take very long to get there, and will leave more time for a leisurely inspection of this magnificent new plant.

JUNIOR DANCE

One of the letters which appeared in our correspondence column yesterday morning touched upon a question of no little importance in connection with the University Dances of which the Junior is the first. The writer clearly points out that the practice of making up duplicate programmes long before a dance, has assumed considerable proportions among the undergraduates who attend these functions.

Such a practice must necessarily affect the success of a dance. The promotion of a broader acquaintanceship, under such circumstances, becomes practically impossible.

The students are apt selfishly to ignore the interests of the outsiders who suffer not only because they pay the maximum price of admission but because they find programmes filled up when they arrive at the ball-room. Is it not reasonable to expect that those from outside who favor us with their presence at these gatherings, should be given every consideration?

We trust that this custom which we choose to consider the result more of thoughtlessness on the part of some, than of deliberate intent, will be entirely abandoned this year.

OUR ATTITUDE

The Daily has started a campaign. We have decided to take up the matter of having souvenirs procured for the members of our football team, who by their noble efforts have again brought renown to old McGill. We feel that our interest in student activities makes it imperative that we should take the initiative in a matter so deserving of the consideration of all who are justly proud, as we are proud, of the achievements of our gridiron heroes.

The attitude of Arts '15 in this regard reflects the feeling of the entire college. They believe that some tangible recognition is due those who, in bringing honor to McGill, have conferred a certain distinction upon every member of the University.

Some of the "powers that be" have already expressed their approval of this step, and it remains only for the reader to add his, or her, quota.

Editorial note

EDITORIAL NOTES

We print to-day two letters regarding the former control of the Daily. Without prejudice to the writer of either, as they will fully appreciate, yet wishing to be fair also to the Daily itself, whose general interests the appearance of any further letters on the subject might affect somewhat adversely, we call a halt to them. It seems fair, however, to permit the entrance, to the correspondence columns, of a letter answering Mr. Griffiths, if there is any, but not replying to that of Mr. Oliver, which is itself an answer to a news paragraph. The readers may judge the general situation fairly accurately, we believe, from what has already appeared.

CHINA SCHOOLS

Ex-President P. W. Kuo, of the Chinese Students' Alliance in America, regards things in China as hopeful from the educational point of view. In this, as in the other progressive movements, lack of money is a serious drawback.

With the reorganization of the Ministry, he states in the Educational Review, there has taken place a change in the educational system itself. In the course of a few months the Ministry drew up one after another four different schemes. The final one, which was submitted to the Central Educational Conference for discussion, provides the following:—Primary elementary school, four years, ages 6-9; higher elementary school, three years, ages 10-12; middle school, four years, ages 13-16; college preparatory, three years, ages 17-19; and college proper, three or four years, according to the

nature of the course, ages 20-22 or 23. It also provides two types of normal schools—the normal school with a course of four years and one year of preparatory course, ages 13-17; and the higher normal, having a course of three years and one year of preparatory course, ages 17-20. Two kinds of industrial schools are also specified, each having a course of three years and one year of preparatory course, ages 17-20. The scheme given received the endorsement of the Central Educational Association, with the exception of the college preparatory course, which the conference urged to have shortened from three years to one year. For one reason or another this recommendation of the conference was not accepted, and the plan as given above has since been officially made the new educational scheme for the Republic.

AMAZONS IN ARMS

Marie Correlli writes in Nash's on "The Why and Wherefore of the Revolt of Women," and, apart from her severe admonishment of Abraham for his lack of chivalry to the sex, will find many supporters for her amiable protest against militancy. If Miss Correlli extended her Biblical criticism it would indeed make pretty reading, but we must be content with the present installment, which she excuses with the explanation:—

"I have purposely gone over this episode of ancient and sacred history to remind men generally of the notable example set them by the patriarchs of old, so that they may realize how closely and persistently in small as well as in great things, they have followed and still follow his 'lead' with regard to women. In the laws they have laid down for the weaker sex, and in their mode of applying those laws, they have chiefly studied their own pleasure, suitability and convenience. Abraham has repeated himself and is still repeating himself with monotonous sameness in various forms of the old story all over the world to-day, and women are pretty equally divided into Sarais and Hagars."

To the militants Miss Correlli is quite motherly, in an austere kind of way:—

"No, my dear sisters all—I cannot condone the meanness of slinking about under cover of the night and injuring the property of innocent people, or damaging national treasures of art, which are yours as much as any one else's to guard and cherish. Such actions are like those of naughty children who smash father's watch and break mother's china simply because they cannot have their own willful way. Believe me or discredit me as you will, there is no one that has the true cause of your 'Rights' more at heart than I—but I deplore and deplore every rascal and evil deed which makes you resemble uncivilized man at his worst. Violence is man's prerogative; woman's province is to gain by gentleness what he snatches by brute strength. The 'militant Suffragette' is unwomanly; and therein lies her worst disgrace."

... The Suffragists seem to think that the 'Vote' will ensure consideration for women on a broader and more intelligent basis, but I venture to doubt this. Certainly it will do no good if it has to be obtained by such methods of deprecation and violence as place women on a much lower level of shame than any of the wrongs and injuries of which they complain. And in any case, it is to be feared that it can only end in estranging man altogether from every cherished ideal he has formed of womanhood, and quenching within him every spark of tenderness and chivalry. To gain the Suffrage and to lose Love? Is it worth while? Love begets faith, and faith begets love—they are the equal swing of the pendulum, and without either faith or love a woman's nature is deformed and becomes a mere abortion of sex."

TELLING THE TRUTH.

William had been to Catalina Islands, and returned to tell his mother about the trip in the glass-bottom boat.

"And, mamma, we could see the fish laying on the bottom of the ocean."

"Lying, dear," gently corrected the mother.

"No, mother, honest to God I'm not!"

WHEN THEY HAVE MADE UP THEIR MINDS.

"Johnnie, I don't believe you've studied your geography."

"No, mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changing every day, and I thought I'd wait a few years till things got settled."

"Why do you drink so hard all the time?"

"My wife won't speak to me when I'm drinking."

Flossy—How do you like my new dress?

Harry—It's ripping!

Flossy—Quick, call a taxi!

He—Do you feel very wicked now that you have tried the new dance?

She—Well, I feel more danced against than dancing.—Life.

Merchant—Here, kid, you can have this bottle of pop.

Kid—Gee, dat's pretty soft.

Stude—Darned soft.

He—There's one thing I'll miss very much this winter.

She (tenderly)—What's that, dear?

He—Breakfast. I've six eight o'clocks.

Dr. Williams, Minnesota's football coach for years, is being attacked by the Northern Minnesota Alumni Association, who urge the board of control not to renew his contract.

Sir John Wentworth, the Governor and Lt.-Governor

Man Who Fell in Troubled Times of Revolution, and Rose Again To Power

The Historical Society at its last meeting heard an interesting paper read by R. Clement Holden on Sir John Wentworth.

Sir John Wentworth's claim to distinction, he said, rests upon the fact that he was successively governor of New Hampshire and Nova Scotia. When he was appointed to the former position, he was able to do little because the troubles had already proceeded too far to be repaired; while as governor of Nova Scotia there was little for him to do. He is noted for his moderation and good sense rather than for his great deeds.

The history of the Wentworth family is intimately connected with that of New Hampshire up to the time of the Revolution; and to understand clearly the conditions of the Province during Sir John's administration we must know the important incidents of the lives of his ancestors.

THE FIRST WENTWORTH.

The first of the family to take up his abode in the new land was a certain William Wentworth, a man of strong Puritan tendencies, who in 1636 came over from England to escape persecution. Little is known of him except that he was banished from Boston in 1637, and that he afterwards founded the town of Exeter; that he fought in most of the Indian wars; and that he lived at Wells and finally died at Dover in 1697.

THE SECOND WENTWORTH.

The second of the family of whom we find any trace in the annals of that period is Benjamin Wentworth, an uncle of the subject of this paper, and himself a governor of New Hampshire. The colony, which had originally been composed of the four self-governing towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton, had in 1643, either of its own choice or through the necessities of its position, become a part of the Massachusetts Bay colony. It was made a Royal Province in 1678, but was united with Massachusetts for a long time under one governor. This was the cause of endless friction and dispute, and New Hampshire applied repeatedly for a separate administration of her own affairs. Requests at length granted, and in 1741 Benjamin Wentworth was appointed to be governor.

SIR JOHN'S UNCLE.

The choice of Benjamin was due largely to his own efforts and to a series of misfortunes which happened in the course of his business transactions. In 1739 he entered into a contract with an agent of the court of Spain and had supplied him with a quantity of fine oak timber. When he delivered this at Cadiz the agent with whom he had been dealing had been replaced by another, and the new man refused to pay him. In returning to America the ship foundered and he himself was saved with the crew, only after a long exposure in an open boat. He then tried to obtain damages, at first through the British ambassador in Spain and later through the courts in England. Many other merchants were clamoring for reparation against Spain at this time, and the ministry, who were very anxious to avoid a war, tried to appease them in different ways. Wentworth was promised that if New Hampshire was put under a separate governor, he should have the commission. This apparently convinced him, and he accepted the post of governor of the new province, for he worked ceaselessly until it was granted.

THE ECCENTRIC GOVERNOR.

The new governor was a man of many eccentricities; but, although he often maintained long quarrels with the Assembly, and was not above using violence to his opponents, he and his friends, he was popular, and the province advanced rapidly. In spite of being on the frontier and being thus continually exposed to invasions of the French and ravages by the Indians, the population increased, and new land was settled. It is true that farming was by no means the same occupation it now is.

One day in July, a few years after Benjamin Wentworth's appointment, two Indians pointed upon a Waller Phipps as he was hoeing his corn. He was carrying him off one of them went away some little distance to get something, and Walter, making the most of his opportunity, brained the remaining brute with his hoe and then shot the other with the dead Indian's rifle. Incidents of this description were of common occurrence.

There was no real war, but small parties were continually scouring the country attacking isolated settlements, burning farm houses, and carrying off captives to the forts of their French allies.

Only a few days after the escape of Walter Phipps, a party of twelve Indians took Nehemiah, a young boy, chopping wood a few hundred yards from the fort at Great Meadows, and carried him off. One Indian was shot from the ramparts, but no attempt was made to rescue him. He was given over to the French at Crow Point, and although he received humane treatment for that time, the prison life soon killed him.

INDIANS DANGEROUS.

On another day some women were out milking, under a guard of soldiers. Eight Indians, who were concealed in a barn, fired at them and then shot Seth Putnam, one of the guard. They then rushed out and succeeded in making off with the scalp before the other soldiers had recovered from their surprise.

The history of these early wars is made up principally of the escapes and exploits of families and of individuals. One brave deed was that of Ephraim Dorman, who, being very early one morning from fort No. 24, discovered a band of 50 Indians immersed in a nearby swamp, waiting only for the men to go out to work before sacking the fort. Ephraim got back to give the alarm, defending himself with a blanket and gun. The Indians seem to have treated captives very well on the whole. Mrs. Jelima Howe, who wrote at length of the captivity of herself and her children, states that they could hardly have hoped for better treatment than they received on the tedious march back to Canada. She concludes with a rather amusing item saying: "Some of us, it is true, had a harder lot than others; and among the children I thought my son Victor had the hardest of any. He was then only four years old, and when we stopped to rest our weary limbs, and he sat down on his master's back, the savage monster would often knock him off; usually with his tomahawk."

COLONY GROWING.

Immigration was increasing and the colony was rapidly prospering when the new policy of taxation was begun by England. The restrictions on manufactures and on trade affected New Hampshire and Massachusetts even more than the other provinces. Within her limits as elsewhere internal resources which might have interfered with the growth of the colony, and commerce was retarded by the command that only English vessels should be used and only an English market sought.

The people naturally became dissatisfied. They saw no reason why they should be taxed to support the English government, while the duties and the search-warrants with which the courts furnished them spitefully and needlessly. The English politicians, too, wished to make the colonies share the greatly increased public debt, but they thought that the expense of the wars could easily be borne by England alone, out of the immense income derived from the restricted colonial trade. No one could tell where the duties and other encroachments on their liberties would end, and new imposts were borne less and less willingly.

SIR JOHN'S FATHER.

It was in this atmosphere of friction and discontent that John Wentworth grew up. Coming as he did of a wealthy English family and being more or less educated in England, and his friends, he must have understood the English point of view with respect to the American possessions; but living in a New England town and seeing daily the efforts of the English legislation his sympathies were with the colonial cause.

He was born in 1737 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he passed an early life, going to school and receiving some business training in the firm of his father, Mark Hunking Wentworth. In 1755 he graduated as a bachelor of arts at Harvard University and three years later took his M. A. He then returned to Portsmouth and worked there quietly until 1763, when he was sent to England on business by the firm.

MEANWHILE, troubles were becoming thick. In 1763 George Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, raised the rate of imposts on West India goods, and at the same time intimated that he intended imposing the Stamp Tax. The colonial legislatures remonstrated vehemently, but in vain. In 1765, when the Stamp Act was passed, the people were determined to resist, but they tried first to obtain its repeal by peaceful means.

THE STAMP ACT.

In the colonies the Stamp Act raised the first signs of open revolt. The legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts drafted formal remonstrances, and denied to British agents the right to impose direct taxes. Popular tumults were organized, especially in Boston, and the stamp officials were prevented from carrying out the duties of their office.

A certain George Meserve was the person appointed to distribute the stamps in New Hampshire. He received his commission in England and shortly after embarked for Boston. He landed in the city, and found a strong opposition to the new tax, and that it would be very acceptable to the people if he would resign. When he heard that mobs all over the country were engaged in the pleasant pastime of burning the stamp officials, he decided to resign without further delay, and was welcomed on shore.

PAPERS MOURN.

He then continued on home to Portsmouth, where, to be on the safe side, he again resigned in the public square. The act was to come into force on the first of November, 1765, and many demonstrations were prepared for the occasion. As stamps were to be imposed on newspapers the printers were interested in the opposition, and on October 31st the New Hampshire Gazette appeared with a wide mourning border. Crowds also came in to Portsmouth from the surrounding districts, under the impression that an attempt would be made to enforce the Act; but as there was no one left to distribute the stamps they were still lying at Boston. On the morning of the first the bells tolled dimly and a great funeral procession was made up the town to the grave of L. L. L. She was deposited in the grave, but some signs of life were then supposed to be discovered and she was carried off in triumph.

Governor Wentworth meanwhile remained silent. He was now old, his health was none too good, and as there had been no open riots, he felt that intervention on his part was unnecessary. He must have still had a considerable power, for when the so-called Stamp Act Congress was called at New York he was able to prevent New Hampshire sending delegates to it. But he could not check the feeling roused by the Act and in spite of him the province adopted the measures drawn up by the Congress.

AN UNLIKED GOVERNOR.

He was now unpopular with his people and out of favor at home. His rule had produced intercolonial dissensions which were not quieted until Vermont was admitted to the union as a state in 1793. That region was claimed by New York as well as New Hampshire, but Wentworth had for years been granting large tracts of land there, exacting heavy fees for doing so, and becoming thereby very wealthy. He was a man of high ability in every township he granted. The people also disliked his mode of living. He considered himself very superior, lived in a huge mansion and surrounded himself with pomp and ostentation. As dissatisfaction steadily increased in the province, the home authorities thought it was time he was replaced.

His nephew, John, learning in England that he was to be ejected from office, got some friends to intervene and have him given time to resign. This he did and retired into private life a wealthy and self-satisfied old man.

SIR JOHN HIMSELF.

On August 11th, 1766, John Wentworth was nominated as governor of New Hampshire. He was at the same time made surveyor of the King's woods throughout North America, a position which required little personal attention, which afforded a respectable income. Before leaving England to take up his governorship he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford, a signal distinction, and one rarely accorded to colonial statesmen. Returning, he landed at Charleston,

South Carolina, in March, 1767, and travelled through the colonies, registering his commission as surveyor in each of the colonies.

On taking up his position as governor he found that he had many difficulties to face. The people were becoming steadily less tolerant of the unconstitutional actions of the ministers of George III., and the desire for united resistance was growing.

Wentworth tried to distract their attention from their grievances by interesting them in internal improvements. The province had for some time felt the need of being divided into sections, as the population was now large and it was found very inconvenient to have all the courts sit at Portsmouth. The governor therefore divided it into five counties, which he named after Rockingham and other friends in England. He also abolished the old paper money, a relic of the French war; built roads; and tried to increase the agricultural development.

CHARTER TO COLLEGE.

In 1769 he granted Dartmouth College its charter, modestly refusing to have it named after himself. He endowed it with 44,000 acres of land, and also presented each member of the first graduating class with a plot. The first few years of his administration thus passed quietly, and he was very popular. The new tax on paper, glass, printers' colors and tea caused less comment and animosity in New Hampshire than elsewhere, and through his personal influence he was able to prevent Portsmouth joining in the non-importation agreement until 1770, when the merchants of the other colonies threatened to boycott those of New Hampshire unless an association were formed. The English merchants and manufacturers were frightened by the results of the tax, and succeeded in getting it repealed. But the tax on tea was not removed and remained as a latent spark to rekindle the controversy.

DISAPPOINTING WILL.

The death of Benjamin Wentworth in 1770 caused some trouble. As he had no children, his nephew John expected to receive his whole estate, but a late will turned up leaving everything to his young widow. This was very disappointing, and John resurrected antiquated claims on the late governor's estate and on the lands granted by him.

He also moved in council that the lands reserved to the late governor in the townships he had granted should be regranted to himself, and when this was defeated he had them pass a motion to give them to whoever should settle and cultivate them. Seven of the eight councillors present on this occasion were relations of the governor, but the eighth, one Peter Tivius, dissented, and later sent home a complaint against the governor, charging him among other things of depriving grantees under the Crown of their lands, of favoritism and of abusing him personally. An investigation was made and Wentworth was honorably acquitted. His popularity seems to have been even increased by this incident.

He remained in favor for some time, and the people were, for the most part, satisfied with his administration. He himself considered the taxes imposed upon him as a Governor to be an honor obliged him to support the claims of Britain and aid the plans of his ministers.

He wrote letters of remonstrance to the king and to the British government, but they were of no use. The controversy rapidly drew to a crisis. The colonists refused to import goods subjected to the duties, and the ministers refused to retract.

PREPARE FOR WAR.

Finally in 1774 the government closed the port of Boston, and the country prepared for war. A congress was called at Albany, at which, in spite of the efforts of Wentworth, New Hampshire was represented. Hearing that a committee to choose delegates had been appointed, he adjourned and later dissolved the Assembly; but the committee met outside in spite of this and sent men to the congress. In the autumn of the same year he finally ruined his popularity by trying to procure workmen for the fort to Boston and build barracks for the British troops under General Gage.

The carpenters of Boston had been kept from working by public opinion, and the general had therefore been obliged to send for assistance to the neighbouring governors. Instead of calling the council together and asking their advice, he employed a private agent and tried to hire men to go to Boston. This action caused great disapproval. He was publicly censured and was henceforth regarded with suspicion.

The tone of the new Congress at Philadelphia was still pacific, but was very firm. They recommended non-resistance and non-consumption of British goods, and urged the colonists to their constituents by advising them to "extend their views to the most unhappy events, and to be in all respects prepared for every contingency."

NEW HAMPSHIRE READY.

New Hampshire seemed to take this advice to heart, for they determined to lay up a store of ammunition in spite of the fact that no military stores were allowed to be held in North America, except by Government officials.

There was quite a supply of powder lying in Fort William and Mary at the entrance, and hearing that a large body of troops was coming shortly from Boston to take possession of the fort, the people of Portsmouth organized an expedition, overpowered the five men who constituted the garrison and carried off the powder. It was distributed throughout the province and was later returned to the British in a different form at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The winter passed away in gloomy apprehension. In the spring word was received that the King intended to assert his authority, that the Revenue Acts would be enforced, and that the rioters would be severely dealt with. The House desired a recess, and the people began moving out of Boston.

A last attempt at conciliation was made by Lord North, but before its effect could be tested General Gage brought affairs to a climax by sending troops to destroy some stores and getting into the fight at Lexington.

WENTWORTH FOR PEACE.

Wentworth strove to the end to keep peaceful the relations of his province with the crown. He called a new assembly in May, and entreated them to remain loyal. The House desired a recess, and he was reluctantly obliged

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to adjourn it until the 12th of June. A convention was now called at Exeter, which was the vote of thanks to those who had captured Fort William and Mary the previous winter, and also advised the representatives to expel from the assembly, when it met, three members whom the Governor had called from three new townships. This they did, and Wentworth adjourned the assembly till July 11th.

One of the expelled members who spoke his mind freely outside was assaulted by the mob and took shelter in the Governor's house. The people demanded him and brought a large cannon up to the door. Wentworth, deciding that he had been insulted and that his life was no longer safe, retired to the fort and later went on board one of the warships in the harbor.

HIS RESIDENCE LOOTED.

What the mob did to the fugitive member is not recorded, but they looted the Governor's mansion and then burned it to the ground. When the assembly again came together, Wentworth sent a message adjourning them until September; but they never met again. The British Government in New Hampshire was at an end.

BACK TO LONDON.

Wentworth now returned to Europe and resided in or near London until 1783. Although he had received harsh treatment at the hands of the revolutionists and although his property had been confiscated and his authority insulted, yet he bore no personal resentment against any of the leaders. In 1778 Adams met him at a theatre in Paris, and they conversed very pleasantly, not so much as mentioning the war, the United States, or her ally France.

AT HALIFAX.

In 1782 he received a new commission as surveyor-general of the King's Woods in North America, and from then till 1782 was incessantly engaged at Halifax in the execution of this office. During the latter year he was appointed to the Governorship of Nova Scotia under Lord Dorchester.

His administration in Nova Scotia was vigorous and he was very popular, in spite of the fact that he still kept up his old practice of filling the Council with his own relatives. He seems to have evinced a desire to promote social enjoyment and festivity. So much so was this the case that in reading Murdock's history of the daily events of the period one gets the impression that the whole time was taken up in firing Royal salutes and in attending sumptuous dinners and brilliant balls.

He reorganized the army and showed such enterprise in military preparations that the French, who were said to be contemplating an attack on Halifax at that time, gave up the idea. He was on very good terms with his soldiers except for one short period, when, according to Murdock, "some persons from Jamaica poisoned their minds, inducing them not to go to church on Sundays by giving them feasts, liquor, horse races, and cock-fights on that day, and telling them that the King really paid everyone for going to church, but that they were cheated out of this pay by Sir John and their clerkman." He retired in 1808 after a long and popular administration, and continued to live among his people at Halifax until he died in 1820.

GIVEN TITLE.

The King had recognized his worth by making him a baronet in 1797, and the Universities of Aberdeen and Oxford had both honored him with degrees of Doctor of Laws. He was a really great man, efficient, broad-minded and strong. As Governor of New Hampshire his efforts to prevent a rupture had been unwearied, and not one of the public men of his time who clung to the Royal cause will go down to posterity with a more enviable fame.